PRINCETON AND RUTGERS.

Grave and Reverend Professors Arbitrating on the Escapade.

THE UNSATISFACTORY RESULT

An Agreeable Legend Destroyed by Historical Data.

INTENSE DISGUST OF THE STUDENTS.

NEW BRUNEWICE, May 20, 1875. This ordinarily quiet little city is on its "tiptos." I don't think that within the same radius of miles I ever saw a greater degree of excitement in my life. A great many residents of the town didn't know that the raid upon Rutgers was made by the students of P. inceton until they read the account of it in the columns of the HERALD this morning. Your correspondent was the only party admitted into the confidence of the "raiders," the only newspaper that accompanied the expedition. the principal difficulty between the two colleges is to all intents and purposes settled. The cannon is to be returned to the tampus of Princeton. The articles of agreement drawn up by the arbitrators appointed were this morning read to the students of both colleges. They are as follows:-

REPORT OF THE ARBITRATORS.

After rull and thorough investigation we find the following facts established by unquestionable evidence:

First-in that the camoon removed from the premises of the College of New Jersey, on the might of April 26, is a relic or the battle of Princeton: that since that event mild its recent removal to New Brunswick, It had not been out of Princeton, and during almost the entire period was not off the college grounds, and was set up on the campus October 16, 185.

Scood-Illast the larger cannon, now in the campus at Princeton, is also a relic or the battle of Princeton that it was taken from that place to New Brunswick during the way or 1812 for the detence of the tower, that it established in the procession of the college, but the detence of the tower, that it established in the procession of the college, but the premises or in the possession of the college, but by the Princeton, hot by stadents of the easier, but they be the college grounds, and so 1840 was planted where I now stands.

First-That the vocamen above mentioned are the only cannon that have been set up on the premises of the college, but we cannon above mentioned are the only cannon that have been set up on the premises of the college of New Jersey.

Fourth—That the vocamen above mentioned are the only cannon that have been set up on the premises of the College of New Jersey.

Fourth—That in 1854 a cannon, which had been a short time in the possession of the students of Rutgers College but erroneously, that this had been done by Princeton students.

First.—That in consequence of acts above mentioned the celled has generally prevailed in New Brunswick and among the students and graduates of Rutgers College hat one or the other of the cannon at Princeton had been taken by Princeton students.

First.—That the sheet was confirmed by declarations.

Seath—That this belief was confirmed by declarations to interfect more or less irrequently made by students boil graduaces of the College of New Jersey.

In view of the facts above recited we conclude:—
First—That no cannon taken from Rutgers College has ever been set upon the premises of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of the College of New Jersey; nor have the statements of Rutgers College or from New Ruthswitch.

from the custody of the students of Rungers consecutive New Rrungwick.

Notad—That any boasts, taunts or statements based apon any belief of treatition to the contrary have been ame are wholly infounded.

Nitrod—inst the students of Rungers College who were rugaged in the removal of a cannen from the premises of the College of New Jersey on the night of April 26, 175, having been incited thereto by the belief that the said cannon or a similar one had once been upossession of the students of Ruly 78 College and had been removed therefrom by Princeton students, are to be exposed from any imputation of which and malicous bischief.

alor.

The That the cannon in question should be reid to the college of New Jers'y.

committee recommend that this report be enon the ginntes of the faculty of cach institution,

that it be officially announced to the students.

larged on the minutes of the faculty of cach institution, and that it be officially announced to the students.

May 19, 187.

It must be understood that the Faculty of Rutgers have not been at any time the responsible custoo tans on the cannon. They have only exerted their inducates to estitle the question of rightful ownership, and the above report of the committee is the result of their investigation. The students expressed the maelyes willing to abide by the decision of this committee, as they only desired what tarry belonged to their institution. The raculty have advised them to return the causing of the raceton, and they will probably do it in a day or two. But some of them oppose giving up their trophy, as they are nor convinced that Princeton has any more right to it than New Brunswick. The declaration of Dr. McCom, matthe cannon will be on the Princeton campus to-day, has embattered the seeling, of the Rutgers students, who say his attitude in the matter has been offensive to them from the first. The majority prolone to act larily, but they will take heir non time to return it and will do it in their own way. A statement has been circulated that the cinnon would be retorned to Princeton this siternoon. But it will not be, and it is difficult to determine when it will be. It is at present in the Police Headquariers, under lock and key.

In using the term "settled," I am aware that my language is somewhat figurative, for the officulty is not settled, save in the "articles of agreement," Ac., drawn up by the utofess is.

The 'rinceton nors, though they are to get back their cann in, are angry and dissatisfied because they could hot rescore it from the manis of the Ruigers boys, on the other hand, who, though

Rutters students in the same manner in which the Rutgers boys, on the other hand, who, though small r in numbers, cannot be by any means exceeded in spirit and bluck, see that they have been wronged. Therefore the tedious course pursue by the professors has resulted in more injury to the harmony and beace, the friendship and good feeling previously existing between the two universities, than any other method of "setting difficulties" could have done.

A HUMBIG.

nuiversities, than any other method of "setting difficulties" could have done.

A BUMBUO.

The apparent adjustment of the dispute is, in fact, a humbur. The buys of either collegs "won't have it." It con't suit 'em. Princeton don't care a snap about the canona site the "manchy bamby" poincy of a few grave projessors bas robled them is those pet means of regaining it. Ruigers don't care about the gun either, but in consideration of the difficulties engendered in their efforts to capture it ther have to see it given up to min who played no part in capturing it, and who simily on account of sectional jealousy desire it returned. Ruigers leef that they made

A mitter Mistake

when they turned ine aun over into the hands of the police. They leed now, after the (to them) humilating manner in which the "grav-haired arbitration," as they call it, has settled things, that they would have been lat more victorious in retaining the gun in tuely own possession than they have been in jurning it over into the hands of the city authorities.

Perhaps the gun may go back to Princeton; but Perhaps the gun may go back to Princeton; but in consideration on the intensely venement and bitter animosity existing between the two colleges I thus that it is impossible for it to remain on the Princeton college campus. One thing, too, is certain; if the gun goes back, is set up on the Princeton grounds and is finally recasitured, gray-haired professor or uniformed officer will mever may another o, portunity of arottrating for it of o knowing aught whatever in relation to its whereabouts.

THE LATE RAID.

So far as the late raid is concerned, there is resson for the opinion that everything stolen from the Rutgers buseum will de returned to New Brunswick justus soon as the Rutgers boys return the cannon to Princeton.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LANCASTER HOMEWARD BOUND FROM RIO

JANEIRO. We learn from private letters, dated Rio Jane ro, April 22, that the Lancaster left that day for Nortolk, after an absence of over three years. On the 19th of April the Monongahela, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Rio Janeiro. Admiral Let 🔻 at once decided to transfer his flag and staff to that vessel, allowing the Lancaster to proceed home willbut further delay. Accordingly on the 21st of

without forther delay. Accordingly on the 21st of April, at 1800.

THE "GRAND FUNCTION"

occurred. All the officers and crew assembled upon the quarter deck, when the admiral made a little speech, which was filled with affectionate words. After the formal leave taking the Admiral's penhant was native down, and, while a same of thirteen guns was fired in honor of it, the orona home ward bound penhant, ave. 30) free in length, was hauled to the manmast head, extending over the ship's stern to the water. The next morning the Lancaster started north. She is expected to reach Norloik the first week in June.

THE COLORADO AT HAMPTON BOADS. THE COLORADO AT HAMPPON ROADS.
Information has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the Ented States
Steamer Colorado at Hampton Hoads, this motining, from Port Royal, where sae win remain for
the present.

THE BROOKLYN.

The United States steamer Brooklyn was at sentevided on April 21.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was held last evening at the Wigwam, in Fourtsonth street. Grand Sachem Augustus Scholl presided. After transacting some routine business Sachem-elect Mayor Wickham was duly installed, with hi the imposing cerementes of the Order. Aunticer meeting of the sortery will be held in severally, whom sachemented in Kenten and William C. Chapter of August 2012.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING-ELEC-TION OF OFFICERS-THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA-SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar 21, 1875. The United States Centennial Commission re-sumed its meeting this morning in open session. The regular order of business was proceeded with, being the election of officers of the Commission for

General Hawley, of Connecticut, was re-elected president by acclamation, as were also Professor John L. Campbell, of Indiana, secretary, and Mr. John L. Shoomaker, of Philadelphia, as solicitor. The tollowing vice presidents were chosen by ballot, numbered in the order mentioned; -- Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; John Dunbar Creign, Callformia; Robert Lavry, Iowa; Tuomas H. Caluwell, Tennessee; John McNell, Missouri; General William Gurney, South Carolina. The election of members of the Executive Committee was then taken up. The following gentlemen were chosen:-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Alired T. Corham, of Onio; N. M. Beckwith, of New York; Alexham, of Onlo; N. M. Beckwild, of New 1 of R; Alex-anner R. Besteier, of West Virginia; Rushard C. Me-Cormack. of Arizona; John Lynen, of Louisiana; Charles P. Kimbail, of Maller; Sanner F. Philips, of Norin Carolina; Frederick L. Mitthews, of In-nois; William Phipps Blake, of Colnecticut; James A. Dexter, of District of Columbia; J. T. Bernard, of Florida; George B. Loring, of Massa-chusetts.

chusetts.

Mr. Caidwell, of the C mmittee on the Memorial for the Dead, read a culory on the character of the late Judge Bird, of Alabama, and reported resolutions of the same character, which were Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, offered the follow-

The INTERNATIONAL SHAVING REGATTA.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of international ann national rowing races, base bad contests ride matches, at respectfully report that we fusly recognize the very great proorfance of the official sauction and patronage of the priced States commission to some extent of the cools ferered to: but it would be impossible, without great care and deliberation, to present now in detail such a plan as would best accomplish the object sought, and would there ore recommend that the further consideration of the matter be referred to the Executive Committee, who shall make such arrangements as they may think commissionate with their importance, and to offer such rewards as they may deem expedient.

Mr. Farsons, of Texas, of the committee, offered

such arr-ingements as they may think commensurate win their importance, and to offer such rewards as they may deem expedient.

Mr. Parsons, of Texas, of the committee, offered a resolution specially reverting to the Schuyikli Navy International Rowing Regarm, arging the commission to take immediate action in conherring awards in the shape of gold medias upon the victors in that race, the Schuyikli Navy off-ring to furnish the gold. After some debate the Centernational Commission reserved the whole question of international regatus and boat races to the Executive Committee, with instructions that the dilloma and medal of the committee be conferred upon whomsoever the Schuyikli Navy declare to the the victors in these contests, in order that they may have the national encouragement and Indorsement to which they would be cautited on a great national anniversary.

Mr. L. A. Godright, of the District of Columbia, presented the colowing:—

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS.

The Centennial Commission hereby expresses its satisfaction with the progress of the construction of the Exhibition buildings in Farmount Park, and with the pudicious management for securing it eir completion in due time for the Exhibition; also its aboreciation of the continued improvement of the grounds and avenues uniting with the Park.

And, apart from the great event to be commemorated in 1876, the Commission takes pleasure in commending the styles of the buildings and their adaptation to the parposes of the Exhibition. These, with other evidences of artistic still in the general arrangements, with show to all nations that while the people of the United States are pre-eminently practical cancerning mecanical industries they are not indifferent to the agencies which combine unitity with redired take.

The System Of Awards.

combine unlity with reduced taste.

This was adopted.

THE SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved. That the Executive Committee be instructed to arrange for reports and rewards based upon the comparative merits of exhibits entered for competition.

parative merits of exhibits entered for competition.

This resolution caused a long discussion as to the system of awards. There seemed much misunderstanding as to the plan of awards recommended by the Executive Committee, and a difference of opinion as to whether there so only be gold, sliver and oronze medals or only certificates and diplomation. The system proposed by the Executive Committee proposes to have only a uniform bronze medal and a specific report upon each article.

After some slight amendment and further debate Mr. Cleveland's resolution was reserred to the Executive Committee.

OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE EXHIBITION.

The following report From the Committee on the Opening Ceremonies of the Centennial Exhibition was read by Mr. Matthews, of Illinois, and laid over:—

Over:—
To the United States Centernial Commission:—
Your Committee on Opening Ceremonies respectfully recommend that appropriate derenhouses be held on the opening of the Exhibition on the courts of duty and at the close of the Exhibition. Your committee recommend the following as a partial program set for the bourts of July, and will such as a poor duty and will such as a poor duty and the following as a partial program set for the bourts of July, and will such as a poor duty in detail as early as

possible:

President of the Day-The President of the United States.

Chaplain—Chapisin of the United States Senate.

Orators—Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts;
Lucius Q. C. Launar, of Missasippi.

Pout—Berry W. ..onfellow of Massachusetts.

Reader of the Decimation of independence—R. W. Emerson, of Massachusetts.

Grand Marshal—General W. J. Sherman, United States Army.

Masser of Ceremonics—General George E. Johnson, of Georgia.

Department, which was transmitted to the In-

terior Department to-day:

Cairo, May 19, 1876.

Egypt accepts invitation to be represented at Philadelphia. NEW YORK CENTENNIAL ASSOCIA-

TION. The organization and plans of the New York Centennial Association are being earnestly acvanced. The committees have not pad time to specify the day and relebration to be observed during the present year, but they will select some one which symbolizes the attitude of our people anterior to the united Declaration of Independence by the Colonial Congress, at Philadelpuis, in July, 1876. The preliminaries to the formai war against Great Britain constitute in fact the true Revolution. The "girding up of the loins"

mai war against Great Britain constitute in fact the true Revolution. The "girding up of the ioins" and the orawing the sword were the test, and in New York we have a proud historic record of those days which laid the foundations of the Lational character.

In the city of New York the first popular action was taken against the Stamp act. The first Colonial Congress assembled in New York. The first blood of the people, shed in conflict with British soldiers, was spiled in a fight octween them and the "sons of Liberty," on "Goiden Hill," now John Street. All during 1775, the famous Committee of One Hundred, citizens of New York, carried on the great popular movement. The story of that period is full of spirit and interest to sli Americans and especially to citizens of the Empire state. During the sammer or early will be called upon to unite in a grand testimografior remembrance of those brave days of old. It will be well for the civic and military associations and the various histitutions and clues to take steps soon to prepare for suitable demonstration of their public devotion.

The secretary of the association, Mr. Algernon S. Suilvan, with be giad to receive notice of all societies and public bodies which wish to cooperate in the approaching deferrations.

THE CENTENNIAL MEETING. PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT-MORE SUBSCRIP-

TIONS REPORTED. The Centennial meeting to-night at Steinway Hail promises to be a great success. Mr. Peter Cooper will preside, and Mr. William M. Evarts. ex-Governor Curtin, of Penusylvania, and William E. Dodge are down on the programme for speeches. Besides these Mr. Brown, of Patindelphia, whose speech at the reaction of Philadelphia and New York merchants was so generally agmired, will speak to-night. The exercises will include muspeak to begin in the exercises will include industrial selections by well known local artists, among others trofessor Watson. The attendance promises to be very large, all the tickets issued having

been taken up.
Ex-Governor Bigler reported yesterday the fol-

Ex-tovernor Bigiet reported yesterday the following subscriptions:—Farker House in Boston,
\$1,000; Frence inte of seamers, New Yors, \$2,500;
Weber & Brothers, pland massers, \$1,000, and a
large animoer of smaller subscriptions from Ohio
and Massachusetts,
The bill for the appointment of New York Centonnial commissioners naving been passed it is
now expected that, immediately upon their entering upon their duties, her will upon a nofflice
for New York exhibitors in this city, where they
can be seen relaxing the dip pay of goods and
other matters. The amiliary appropriated for
their expenses by this bill is \$25,000.
The excursion of the New York merchants to
Finiada-phia was so brilliantly successful that
and her of Baltimore merchants is now on the
tapts. The project, however, has not yet assumed
a definite shape.
A suggestion for the establishment of an ina definite scape.

A suggestion for the establishment of an in-telligence office in New York, for the benefit of loreigners coming to the Centennial, and seen re-

ceived with much favor. Such an office might extend many courtesses to strangers and protect lasm against swindlers and sharpers.

BUNKER HILL. The New England Society held a meeting last

evening at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, President Bailey in the chair and Mr. L. P. Hubbard acting as secretary, at which soute eighteen new names were added to the list or members who had already signified their intention to attend the Bunker Hill celebration. There are in all now enrolled on the list some sixty-six names. It had been thought that 200 members of the society would attend the anniversary, but from the comparison of opinions last evening it would seem that only about half that number are likely to go to Boston. It was announced by the chairman that the "Old Guerd" would not act as an escore to the New England Society, its members having aircasy determined to join the Eleventh Corps of Veterans for the occasion. Considerable discussion took place as to whether a band of music would be hecessary, as so small a representation of the New England Society would be made, but the prevaling desire was that maintenant should nead the Sew England Society's representatives. The question, however, was reterred to the committee for consideration, with nower; also the question of the badges to be used in the procession. It was resolved that all who propose to join in the anniversary small meet on Tuesday, June 15, at three o'clock P. M., at Alderman Billings' office, and that the committee have power to call another meeting of the society between now and thea. names. It had been thought that 200 members of

REVENUE REFORMS.

A SINGULAR MEETING AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL-IMPORTERS IN COUNCIL.

A call recently issued requested all the importers of the city who were interested in the suppression of smuggling at this port to meet yesterday, at three o'clock, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Fred. Butterfield, of Butterfield & Co., as chairman, and Mr. McKeever, secretary. The latter gentleman explained the object of the meeting as one to prevent smuggling. He made a speech, iu which he declared that the object was to epable importers to make exchanges prevent smugglers from throwing goods upon the auctioneers. He wanted a committee appointed to wait upon Secretary Bristow, mittee appointed to wait upon Secretary Bristow, and insisted that the only way to prevent anugging was to have a law passed compelling Consuls to certify in certain cases that the exporter was not known to him, and to order the goods exported from foreign countries to the country to be sent to the Appraiser. He stated data all the principal houses in this city would lend their assistance to such a law, and no beheved that had this practice been followed in the Lawrence case no frauds would have been perpetrated.

Someoody called for the views of the President, who read a paper on the subject a vocating the criminal biosecution of dereliet officials and the appointment of a committee of importers to consist with the Secretary of the Treasure.

The secretary then called upon all gentlemen present to give him their names, with a view of ascertaining what importing firms were represented. A number answered, when the index finger pointed to an elderly gentleman named Hopper. When Mr. Hopper was asked it he represented an importing house he answered in the regative.

CHAIRMAN—Then we must ask you to relife.

Mr. Hopper retired. It was subsequently learned that he was in some way an agent of the Custout House Rims, and he exhibited to the Heraald reporter correspondence between the Treasury Inpartment and nimeelf, and claimed to have gone to the mean and the respective of the treasury pepariment.

A long discussion loto ded on the suggestion of Secretary alekeever to piedge all the gentlemen present to join the society then to be formed. A number of gentlemen botted and left the room, while others protested that this movement was premature and in advised.

One gentleman called attention to the fact that the best known importing houses in the city were not researched, and he declined participation in the needing, took his hat and leit has room, while others protested that this movement was premature and in advised.

Mr. McKeever then made a speech. He staind higher and stronger than we are. Let us ass the Secretary of and insisted that the only way to prevent sing-gling was to have a law passed compelling Consuls

Grand Marshal-trements of the general State and foreign governments to be invited.

Appropriate music, vocal and instrumental, to be provided. Your committee in their recommend that the provided for the secretary of this committee on Organization:—Mr. Taylor, of Butterfield & Co.; R. M. Obertenfier, of Kiefer of Butterfield & Co.; R. M. Obertenfier, of Kiefer & Co.; The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

EGYPT AND THE CENTENNIAL.

EGYPT AND THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1876.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1876.

BITTER FIGHT BETWEEN THE RIVAL COMPANIES-

HOW TO AVOID AN INJUNCTION. There are now four ferries to Staten Island, for which there are but two owners, or, rather, sets of owners, although in appearance each ferry is controlled by a corporation distinct from all other organizations. The real owners of these ferries are now engaged in a desperate rivalry-Tals has grown out of the desire of the States Island Ferry Company, in which Commodore and William H. Vanderbilt are most largely interested, to kill the North Shore company, in order to acquire its business. The North Shore corporation appears to have at first merely struggled to maintain itself, but at present it is beginning to follow a new policy of signed instead of detence, which seems sitely to work harm to its opponent. They orgalized a new company to run boats to Staten island, and land with a water right was jurchased at Stapleton. The most prominent of the corporators of the company, which is called the New York and Staten Island Ferry Company, is Mr. William R. Garner, who is also very larged; hit created in the addition, when the steamboat dock at Stapleton was parily built. Mr. Garner determined to have to the samboat dock at Stapleton was parily built. Mr. Garner determined to have the enlarged so that a house for the yacht club could be built upon it. The structure was therefore length. ened, and the building of the house upon it was begun. About two weeks ago an injunction was issued on the application of the south Shore (Vanderbni) Company, directing the New York and Staten Island Company to cease work upon the oock until they could prove that it was not a haroor obstruction. This injunction was soon modified, and the company went on to construct the co. a. They had got it so far toward completion on Wednesday that their boat. He had very much as it the slower boats of the North Shore C uppany, at the Battery. The new boat made wonderimity fast time between the city and Stapleton, and it looked very much as it the slower boats of the vanderbil company wented very much as it the slower boats of the vanderbil company would very soon have no need to stop at the latter place. The ufficiency much as it the slower boats of the vanderbil company wented with the south of the stap of the north Shore Company, to restrain it from allowing the D. R. Martin to enter its sing. These matruments were procured yesterday in the south of the south of the stater company, to restrain it from allowing the D. R. Martin returned from the scenario of the passengers. Before she starte pany, in order to acquire its business. The North Shore corporation appears to have at first merely struggled to maintain itself, but at present it is

THE JERSEY KEROSENE TRAGEDY.

County Physician Stout yesterday directed Coroner Whelan to hold an inquest on the Lody of Bridget Murphy, of Railroad avenue, Jersey City, whose ceath was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, alleged to have been sured at her b. a Mrs. Smith. Two other women are implicated in the shair. The post-morrem examination showed that the women was terrible oursed, and although she was removed at one to the city Bospital, medical shall was en as available.

A CONFLICT IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BOSTON THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY AND AS TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL STANDING OF CATHOLICS MARRIED BY CIVIL PROCESS-A MAN AND HIS WIFE PUBLICLY DENOUNCED BY A PRIEST-A SUIT FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

BOSTON, May 21, 1875. A very interesting case has been commenced in the Superior Court in this city to-day, which involves the rights of Catholic priests to discipline members of their parish by publicly denouncing them. The suit is one of slander, brought by Robert C. Fanning against Father James McGlew, of Cheisea, and the damages are laid at \$2,000. DECLARATION OF PLAINTIPP.

The plaintiff, in his deciaration, says that in 1873 he was lawfully married to Catharine Murphy by a duly authorized magistrate and in full accordance with the law: that he and his wife had always lived a chaste and upright life and bore a good name among their neighbors and in church and parish, but they incurred the displeasure hospility of the delendant by reason marriage: that on or about the 9th of November, 1873, the defendant, in church and in the presence of a large congregation, public y, faisely and maliciously accused the plaintiff of the crime of fornication, by words spoken of the plaintiff, as follows :-

THE ALLEGED SLANDER, "There have been parties that have gone and got married out of the Church, and those parties are living in mortal sin. I will call their names to yon-Robert C. Fanning, Jr., and Catharine Murphy," and, after calling sundry other names, the delendant said :- "These parties must come before the altar and give public satisfaction;" that on the 23d of November, in church, the defendant publicly, falsely and maliciously accused the plaintiff of the crime of fornication by words spoken of the plaintiff substantially as follows:-."John Fanning, or Robert, or whatever his name

sooken of the pisitiff substantially as follows:—

"Join Fanning, or Robert, or whatever his name is, has gone to live with that woman, is living in sin and i will call their names every Sunday until they come before the altar and give public satisfaction. These partness will be coming to me by ann by wirn their bastards for me to christen." That on or about the 30th day of August, 1874, the defendant in charch and in the presence of the congregation there assembled, publicly, falledy and maliciously accused the planning by words spoken of the planning, substantially as follows:—

"Inave neard that a couple have gone and got married out of the parish, and is they go not come and see me before next Sunday I will call their names from the airse. I thought the scandal of a year ago was enough to learn them a lesson; they will run on neighboring priests with a lie in their mouths, or, like Garland's son and Fanning (meaning Fanning, the planning), who went to a sweep of the town, down at the square, who are unlawfully married and living in sin, shad they cannot approach the rais of this after until they have given nuote satisfaction."

The Departner.

Father McGlew, in his delence, says that if he spoke the words as alleged they were spoken by him in his capacity and by virtue or dis authority as parish priest and spiritual of rector of the planning; that he had a full spiritual and ecclesiastical authority over him and his wife to disapprove, con-semi and center, privately and publicly, the planning and his wife for any violation of the taganings, doctrines, laws, rules, and eaching of the Church, and had the full ecclesiastical and spiritual guidance, cire, direction and eaching of them, that the words alleged to have been spoken by him here on information, evidence and benefic and elemental's part tout the planning and his wife had violated the doctrines, laws, rules, teachings and basies of the Church and object to the delendant priest of the Church, in gross violation of the delendant part of the members of th

same.

ABSENCE OF MALICE.

To defendant further says that none of said words were spoken by him with malice, or with the design or intention or injuring, defaming or andering the plaintiff or his wife, but with the insention solely of discharging a duty appertaining to his office as priest and pastor.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEFAULTER.

MORE PARTICULARS AS TO THE EMBEZZLING BOSTON LAWYER-WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE?-HE IS HIDDEN AWAY IN AN INSANE ASYLUM. BOSTON, May 21, 1875.

The achievements of Abraham Jackson, the venerable lawyer and accomplished defaulterstill form the chief topic of conversation in anaucial, legal and commercial circles. What he has done with the hundreds of thousands or his ill-gotten gains is a mystery to everybody. It cannot be a certained that he was engaged in any stock speculation, or that he has made any unfortunate investments. He was a bachelor, and it is suspected in some quarters that a woman may be at the bottom or his crimes, although if such is the case his amours have been conducted very secretly. The ex ent of his swindles it skill unknown, for almost every moment something new turns up. It has transpired this alternoon, that he robused one of the directors of the American Steam Sale company of \$125,000, and how much more can only be determined upon a further investigation. Mr. Bond, the leading watchmaker and jeweller of Boston, is a victim to the amount of \$37,000, and has failed to-day, in consequence. Mr. Bond, like other insumerable persons, loaned the venerable swindler moner to cover his earlier frams. An evidence of the feeling of confidence generally prevailing, even after his frams were suspected, is the fact that every newspaper in Boston refrained from publishing his name until to-day.

Mothing seems to have been done toward locking up the distinguished defaulter, and it is barely possible that his victims may not be aware of his whe eabouts. For their information your correspondent is enabled to state upon unquestioned antibority that he is confined in a misane assistant in les instance of his relatives, only a few miles from Boston, and that he has been there during the past fortnight. He is not insane, as I can learn, and, jurthermore, that excuse can hardly be entertained, inasmuch as his frams are Known to have been going on for the past eight years. When this information of his whereacouts becomes known it is probable that the offender will be taken into custody. luves ments. He was a bachelor, and it is suspected in some quarters that a woman may be at

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 21, 1875. Last night, just as the prisoners in the New-urg Jail were about to be removed from the corridor, to waic : they have access during the day, and locked up for the night, Mrs. Nicaol, the mother of one of them, asked Alexander Morgan, the turnker, to get a pail that she had used in bringing some delicactes to her son. The turnkey, suspecting nothing, opened the door of the corridor for the purpose when lour of the prisoners made a rush, knocked the turnkey down, and one of them threw a handful opepper into his face, blinding and disabiling min. They then a arted for the outside door of the building. Mrs. Morgan, while of the building. Mrs. Morgan, while of the turnkey, was in the half at the thine and tried to look to so outer door, but the desperadoes attacked her, knocked her down and infacted upon her severe injulies. Her wrist was sprained, her head badly cut, and she was severely brused. The servant girl also came in their way, and she was knocked down, and some of them stepped on her prostrate form in their oreas for freedom. Meeting no further obstacles, they effected their escape, and up to noon to day none of them had need recapitared. Under Smeriff Underfull was in the upper part of the building at the inne, heard the racket and run down starts, revolver in hand; but when he leached the scene of the escape all was "quiet as Shunay," as he expressed it. The police were at once notified and started on the search, stimulated by the offer of \$15 reward for the recapiture of each of the fugitives, but, as stated, without success thus sar. None of the other prisoners attempted to escape. Mrs. Nichol was arrested this morning and hend for examination of the charge of assisting in this escape. Her son was one of those liberated. She denies that she new shitten morning and hend for examination of the charge of burglary, and only committed to lail yesteriay. He has a West Indian, about twenly-laws years of age and very vicous. Haif adozen ourglaries are traced to him. James mith, about twenly-laws years of age and very vicous. Haif a dozen ourglaries are traced to him. James mith, about twenly-law years of age and very vicous. Haif a dozen ourglaries are traced to him. James mith, about twenly-law years of age and very vicous. Haif a dozen ourglaries are traced to him. James mith, about twenly-law years of age and very vicous. Haif a dozen ourglaries are traced to him. James mith, about twenly-law years waen four of the prisoners made a rush, anocked the turnkey down, and one of them threw a handway stations.

binit how Kildon nearly effected their escape from Gosasa Jan a rew weeks ago, and were sent here for sale keeping.

THE SCHILLER.

MELANCHOLY DETAILS OF THE PATAL MARINE DISASTER -STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO WERE SAVED-THE INQUEST ON THE RODIES OF THE DEAD-CAPTAIN THOMAS' "GOOD-RY. OLD FELLOW. BEMEMBER ME TO MY

FRIENDS." [From the London Standard, May 11.] The steamer Queen of the Day arrived at Penzance yesterday at two o'clock from St. Mary's, Scilly. She brought seven bags of mails which have been recovered since Sunday from the

THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED THE WRECK-HIS STATEMENT OF THE EVENT.

Mr. Obediah Hicks, Trinity Dominan, of St. Agnes Island, who was the first to discover the wreck, has made the following statement:- Hotween twelve and one o'clock on Saturday I heard a gun apparently from the westward there being thick log at the time. I concluded it to be from a vessel in distress on account of its being so dark and the sea so high. I thought proper to

dark and the sea so high. I thought proper to wait till daybreak, and about four o'clock I went off in a boat with six men to the western rocks. We went round most of the rocks and saw nothing. About two hours afterward, when on the point of giving it up, the or hitled up a little, and we observed two masts and the sails of a vessel. We ta incediately builed toward it. We had not been approaching it long when we found that one mast was gone.

Mrs. Jones, who was saved. Was thrown into the boat by her hashand, and when the local was swamped she was one among those rescued in the connected darkness by another boat.

I he engineers and stokers did a very plucky thing. After the ship had struck they were below, sant off sieam and put out the fire, so as to prevent an explosion. Perhaps this goes some way to explain now it is that no engineer and only one stoker is among those saved.

The manner in waich the women cleing to the captain was most heartrending, and when duty competed ans atte dance in mother part or the saip he had to me main once to clear himself of them. Many behave the the samp, being new, would hold together till heap came, but the sea was not heavy for the strongest from vessel.

Several made the mistake of hisning themselves to the iron massis and rigging, so had when the

thein. Man, beseved that the suip. being new, would hold together till neap came, but the sea was too heavy for the strongest from vessel. Several made the mistake of lassing themselves to the from masts and raging, so that when the marts went the people were carried to the bottom without any change of rising.

MR. STERN'S STATEMENT.

The narrative of Ar. Henry Stern, commission agent, New York and Berlin, a saloon passenger, is exceedingly interesting. He said, in addition to his statement already published in the cable despations to the Health—

Ine captain fired his revolver over the heads of the people to keep heam quiet. I think if I had been in his place I should have shot at them. I think it might have soon better. The captain was not the bridge, trying to save the women and children, who were han the souls on board, when he and the doctor and the chief entired were washed overboard. This was about 2 o'clock in the morning. About midnight, when I was in the rigging, the fog clearer, and I saw the Hight at the Bishop's Rock. During these two hours, and after we first struck, we bumped several times octore finally settling. Altogether about ten gins were fired, but then the po weer occur among, and we could do not all intract in that direction. Inc. a was breaking over the vessel and she was rapidly filling, I assisted in humching four objects, out there was soon a cruss and and wo o'lock in the morning that they were swaaped semost immediately, her ween one and two o'lock in the morning the battlion over the sanon, in when the women and children were all nuddled together, was struck by a heavy sea and washed away with the unitortunate copie.

I then took to the rigging, where I remained until nearly daylight. The foremast and the rigging is when I clump was then carried away, and all who were on it were lest strugging in the way it is a firm of the semiler.

It has sand a firm and washed away with the unitorituate copie.

I then took to the rigging, where I remained until nearly daylight. The foremast and

and, seeing that the love compartment had filled, a toid the capitain that to go assern would be of no use.

The ship then besied over to starboard and the capitain ordered the boats, of which we had eight, to be got ready as quarkely as pessoles. I read to quarterdeck and we lowered the two quarterdeck enter was the medicated at it a rush. I had went to the mind dock welled to called officer was had menually one of the boats. It was very heavy, of the eight boats we launched seven. There was very great difficulty in haddening more of them on account of their weight and the way in which the vessel lay with the waves dashing over ner. At length we succeeded in alunching No. 8, and were then ordered by the capitain to fage charge.

There also had not into the Boat three male passengers, a woman and seven of the crow. As I went over the side Capitain Thomas called out, "Goodby, old colow; remember me to my intends." He afterward again Carled to me; but, a discussed. As the bug was well was celling lowered, a big wave came and swamed ner, and we were all capitaled. We manages, however, to recover the boat and kept her up as much as we could. Se was, however.

As the boat was ceing lowered, a bir wave came and swammed ber, and we were all capsized. We managed, however, to recover the boat and Root ner up as much as we could. Se was, however, full on water, and we had to stand in her all the time. For three hours we beat about and Root ner up as much as we could. Se was, however, full on water, and we had to stand in her all the time. For three hours we beat about at the mercy of the waver, unterly unaware where we were, so dense was throug and so dark the hight, this friends, we saw a glean of light overhead and recognized the Basop Light.

Charles Thran, aged twenty-one, of Davenport, lows, made the following statement:

I was a passenger in the second cabin. At the time the vessel struck were playing dominoes, i heard an alarm gived and we all rushed on deck. The capitain was on the bridge at the time saw struck. There was the greatest excitement, and in about hall an hour the water began to break over the vessel and to sweep some or the passengers off. I was on board until four o'clock. The water was then head low. Some of the sames actempted to get off the boats, and about four or five boats were got off. One was sunk at once, I believe there were some men drowned in her, as most of them got in before the boat left the vessel, there was terrible excitement, the women screaming and crying. As the thic came the south excited the water was the saw for head of a plank; after some time in got noid or a door. I was for four hours in the water; then i saw a boat, I allied and they took men; it was one of the sulp's boats, and add the men in ner. In about boat, I allied and they took men; it was one of the sulp's boats, and ned ten men in ner. In about boat, I allied and they took men in the was every cook. It it had not been low water it would not nave been so bad, but the water came up and the men on bear had like belie on, but the water came up and the nor had an our we had dry clothes and pienty of lood, &c. Sany of the men on bear had like belie on, but the water ca

we were both was need off to ether, and i saw no more of him.

THE INQUEST ON THE DEAD.

On we went, our su ish dying at half-mast, indicative of the sad evidence of the caussrophe we had on board. Soon it was believed two more bodies were agained, but the boat haises to reach them. At Selly we louded all the masts with their days half-mast high, and a fleavy groom seemed to be settled over the leies. St. May's Pier was crowded.

Unes by, in a spacious coursyard, preparations

seemed to be settled over the tales. St. Mary's Pier was crowded.

Close by, is a spacious courryard, preparations were being made for the decent interment of bodies that have come assure. A care in the ventory of all projects and other means of identification have been taken by Mr. Hanlet, Kreetver of Wreex. Some on the bodies had been placed to come being earliered in toe hope that we might bring further means of identification, two slewarts of the Schiller heads of identification, two slewarts of the Schiller being with us, they having meen brought back for the purpose.

The funeral was singularly impressive, Ali business was suspended and the whole of the inhabitants attended. The islands cannot boast of hearse or mouraing coach, and to have carried by habit mirry-seven bodies would have been more than the limited male population of St. Mary's could have accompished. And ver the specialic was exceedingly solemn. It moved the stoutest to tear.

was exceedingly solemn. It moved the solution to tear.

The ordins were borns on little two-whoeled carrs, drawn by the snuggy points of the island.
Exce pony was led, and so they did the procession move in single file that it was long ere the thirty-seventh cart passed out of the spacious contryard. All the comins were painted black, and every one was bestewn with flow is galvered from the mooming paragraps of the solidonians. Though ist away from their nomes the deduced were not buried without some taken of loving care.

where they have seen Laid.

The place of interment was a mile away from
the pier, in ine caurenyard of the former capital,
from way to it lay over a rugged road, command-The way to it lay over a rugged road, commanding a view of the sea all round. In the controllary two large graves had been dug, and nito them the collins were piled. I wo interments had taken piles previously, but, in view of the large number of nodice to be correct it was found imp sale to have single graves for all.

While the Rueral was proceeding a message was received requesting that two of the bodies sould be topt uninterfed this friends arrived. These bodies were necessary returned to the piet.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Proceedings in the Chicago County Court as to Mrs. Lincoln's Insanity.

Sad Story of Mr. Robert Lincoln.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean of Thursday.) A case of sad interest to the nation at large routine of the County Court yesterday. It was the trial of the question of the insanity of Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, President. Bestiles' the lawyers and persons summoned as witnesses there were very few in the court room when the venerable lady, her son and her friends entered. But the report of the nature of the trial soon aprend through the County Buildings, and the court room soon became crowded. Mrs. regarded with pity by all present, and not intre-quently during the proceedings, particularly during her son's recital of her eccentricities, many, as well as the witness, were affected. The proceedings were instituted by her sou, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, through feelings of concern for his mother's safety. Still, Mrs. Lincoln did not exhibit any annoyance with him for his action until the verdict was returned. She was periectly cognizant of what had taken place, but displayed no emotion. But when Mr. Lincoin aphand spoke affectionately, the indy sadiy, sorrow-

hand spoke affectionately, the indy sadiy, sorrowmily and reproachinily exciaimed, "On, Robert,
to think that my on wome ever have done this?"
Mr. Lincoin turned aside and concealed als grief.
The proceedings were cased on a petition filed
by Ruoser R. Lincoin, secting forth that Mary Linccola, his mother, has properly and effects, consisting of negotiable securities and other personal
properry, not exceeding \$75,000; that sue is non
compos mentis and incapacide of managing her
estate, and praying for the issuance of an order
for a warrant and venire to test the question of
her sadits.

for a warrant and venire to test the question of her saoits.
Leonard Swett and Benjamin F. Ayres supported the petition, and isaac N. Arnoid appeared for Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln.

Br. Willis Danforth, was then called as a witness. He testified that he is acquainted with Mrs. Lincoln: called to see her November 24, 1873, at her residence on Whoash avenue and Twenty-second street; treated her for some weeks for lever and nervous derangement of the nead; observed at tent time indications of mental disturbances; she had strange innermings; thought that some one street; ireated her for some weeks for lever and nervous derangement of the nead; cooserved at tout time indications of mental disturbances; she had strange imaginings; thought that some one was at work at her nead; thought it was an indian removing the bones of her face and pulling wires out on her eyes; these were the prominent hallucinations she suffered from; visited Mrs. lancola again on September 16, 15%; she was suffering from ned deality of the nervous system; she complained that some one was taking steel springs from her head, and would not let her rest; she believed that she was poling to the within a few oays, and she had been admonlared to that effect by her nusband; she imagined that she ear, r.ps on the table conveying the time of her death to her; she sat by the table and asked questions and repeated the supposed answer the fame retained, although no one heard any sounds; when we have exposed an one heard any sounds; when we have exposed a dealed any on the table; the goolet was found to be cracked, and that circumstance she regarded as a corroboration of the Indie raps; those were deran ement not dependent on the condition of the Indie raps; those were deran ement not dependent on the condition of the face; she speke of her stay in Forion, the pleasant time she had there, or the scener and manners and classes; a week ago called on Mrs. Lincoln at the orang Pacific flote; she speke of her stay in Forion, the pleasant time she had there, or the scener and manners and classes; a week ago called on Mrs. Lincoln at the orang Pacific flote; she speke of her stay in Forion, the pleasant time she had there, or the scener and manners and classes; a week ago called on Mrs. Lincoln at the orang pacific flote; she speke of her stay in Forion, the pleasant time as possed as a stay in forion; the pleasant time as possed as a stay in forion; the pleasant time of the farm and the nation of the raps and the scener and manners and classes; a week ago called on manner as of the sounder of the condition of the raps

nected with the note: the following festimony was given:—

MR. Robert T. Lincoln's story:

Robert I. Lincoln's ne petitioner, testified that there was no reason his mother-should tank he was sick unless that she had seen some newspaper paragraph; he and not been sick in ten years; he did not want any money from his mother: acoved her money, that is, he has some in me had had in trust for her; mother arrived from the South on March 16; when witheshe energed are rived in car in which she was she appeared startied; she louged well and not larigated after he, journey or seventy-two nours; asked her to come to withesh bothe; she declined, and went to Grand Pacific; had wapper together, and hier it sat taking; she fold him that at the first oreakfiest she man after jeaving Jacksouvine, at attempt was made to poison her; occupied a from adjothing her's that night; she slept well that hight but subsequently was resiless; several nights she thapped at witness' bedr om door; she would be in her night; own; that her togo back to her foom twice in one night she roused him up; one ment she arransed him, and asked that she might sheet in his rouse; he was like that she might sheet one in the way he had he

but subsequently was restricted; serveral hights she tapped at witness bedr on door; she would on the rights own; tode not togo oach to her nights own; tode not togo oach to her nights she in her night; she roused him up; one might she artheol him, and asked that she might sheet in his room; he gave his mother his oed, and he slept on the founge.

Here witness have vent to his feelings in tears, and the scene was most touching. He continued; Then I got Dr. sham to attend ner; on Airth 1, she ceased tapping at witness? room door, for witness took her she must not do it or he would leave the hotel; on that day be went to her room; she was not properly dressed; she left the room under some pretext, and the next thing he knew she was in the cleaner, going down to the office; called back the elevator and endeavored to induce, her to return to her room; she regarded witness; she was not in a condition of dress to be seen, and witness gently forces her out of the elevator by putting his arm aroand her wast; Margie Gavin assisted him, and thay got her into her room; she screamed, "You are going to murder me," and wonk not left hazzie Gavin leave the room of the elevator by putting his arm aroand her wast; Margie Gavin was she replied him, and thay got her into her room; she screamed, "You are going to murder me," and wonk not left hazzie Gavin leave the room it do nor work; after a while she shat hear the with had taken her pocketook promised to return it at three o'clock; asked her who the mag was she replied he was the want the far thus and population of the reparting while his hand was tening her through the walt the time and her for an hour professed to be repearing while his hand was tening her through the with the far through the site of some to the called on her; soe said that the mag was the best place to send the trunks to some country town—to Milwankee; told her that Milwankee had been a terriole fire the night before; she said that whe is no hear of wars through the side to the extravagance of ark. Lincoln s

Mr. Swett then made application to the Court for the issuance of a warrant. The request was granten and Court Officer Hancsett served the warrant on Mrs. Lincold. She regarded it with neconcerp, and soon after let the Court in company with access. Athold and Swett. The tured entered a carriage and drove to the Grana Pacing motes.

THE CENTENNIAL HERALD.

The HERALD's enterprise is truly wonderful, But a little walle ago it startled the Lexington and Concord Centennials, containing fac-stmiles of numerous interesting documents and publications of the revolutionary era, bearing upon the events about to be commemorated, and now we have its extra of Mecklenburg Centennial matter, which, as a journalistic feat, surpasses its first effort, and i., fact is unpreceden ed to the history of the newspaper tress. It shows not unly that the HERALD stands without a rival for energy and enterprise, but that it is entirely as to sections. Such recognition of the interests of the South and our ciaims to prominence the herointhonary history on the part of this jourt -